

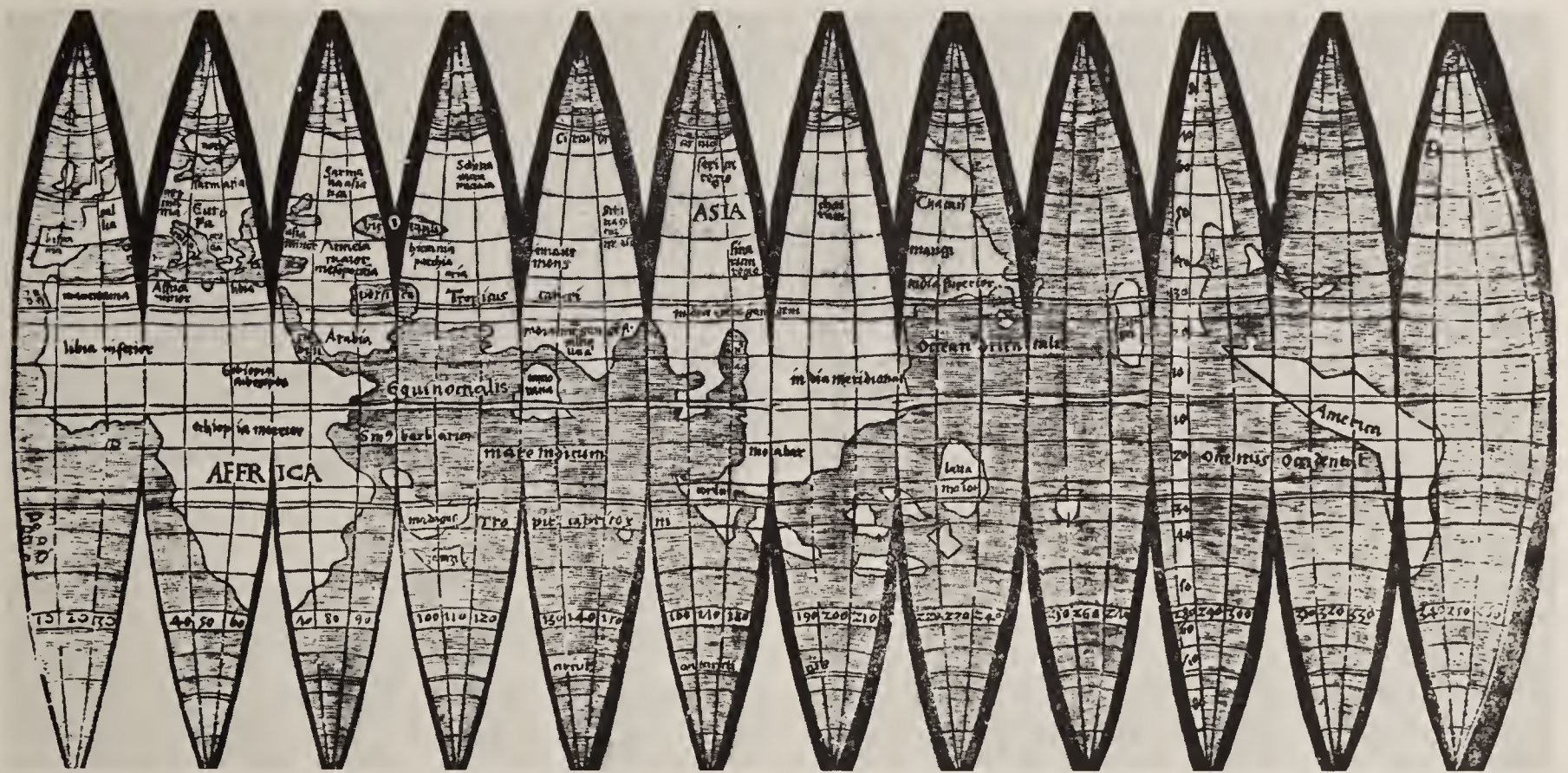
Mapline

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at The Newberry Library*

Number 66

Summer 1992

Maps and the Columbian Encounter



Martin Waldseemüller's globe gores (St. Die, 1507), one of the first printed maps to use the name America. Courtesy of the James Ford Bell Library, the University of Minnesota.

The much-anticipated Newberry Library version of *Maps and the Columbian Encounter* opened with a flourish in mid-May. Curator Mark Warhus (Office for Map History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) has chosen 37 historic maps, facsimiles, and other artifacts from the Newberry, the American Geographical Society Collection of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, the James Ford Bell Library of the University of Minnesota, and the

Arthur Holzheimer Collection illustrating the geographical, cultural, and social dimensions of the encounter of the meeting of the Western and Eastern Hemispheres. These are supplemented by many color photographs of additional maps and art.

The exhibit has four sections. "The World before Columbus" examines pre-Columbian views of the world on both sides of the Atlantic. The juxtaposition of maps representing vastly different cosmologies and ideas of space and time makes for some highly intriguing comparisons. For example, one panel compares an enlargement of the cosmological world map/calendar from the Fejérváry Screenfold (a pre-conquest Meso-American docu-

ment) with the thirteenth-century Ebstorf world map (in facsimile) showing the European concept of the world as the body of Christ. Elsewhere an enlargement of the Nuttall Screenfold, a typical Mixtec map relating legendary journeys and genealogies looks down upon Francesco Berlinghieri's 1482 edition of Ptolemy's *Geographia*, which helped to usher in the geometric cartography of modern European culture.

The second part of the exhibit, "The Way to the Indies" discusses late-medieval European ideas about the shape and size of the world and their influence upon Columbus's resolution to undertake his famous voyage. A fine model of the globe made by Martin Behaim in Nuremberg in 1492 shows clearly Columbus's mistaken estimate of the oceanic distance to Japan and the Indies from the west coast of Europe.

"Searching for an American Identity" recounts early European attempts to reconcile their previous conception of global geography with the revelation of two additional continents in the west. This section also argues that Europe's naming of America was an important assertion of Europe's possession of it, a kind of ritual suppression of its native identity. Among the maps on display in this section are the 1507 globe gores by Martin Waldseemüller, one of two maps he published that year which are the first to use the name America (see previous page), a rare and important world map of 1508 by Francesco Roselli from the Arthur Holzheimer Collection, and the Newberry's copy of the map of Aztec Tenochtitlán (modern Mexico City) published in 1524 in Cortés's account of the conquest of Mexico.

Finally, "Colonial Cartographies" deals with the beginnings of European imperialism in America.

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, David Buisseret.

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Mark Warhus, curator of *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*.

We find here—for example on the elegant manuscript atlas of the world made by Sebastiao Lopes about 1566—some of the early images Europeans formed of Native Americans. The first maps of the North American interior are also featured in this section, as are maps showing the combined influence of European and Native American styles.

Maps and the Columbian Encounter is to a large extent the embodiment of ideas developed by the late J. B. Harley, the past director of the Office for Map History of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and will serve for his admirers and friends in the Newberry community as a fine memento of him, though a poor substitute for his presence among us. Dr. Harley and Mr. Warhus had been working on this project for several years, aided by the support of a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Their highly successful travelling exhibit of map facsimiles, also entitled *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*, has been



Several distinguished guests at the opening of *Maps and the Columbian Encounter*, from left: Dr. William F. Halloran (Dean, College of Letters and Science, the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Arthur Holzheimer, Anna-Maria Lalli (Director of the Istituto Italiano di Cultura), Dr. Luciano Formisano (University of Bologna), Dr. Stefano Cacciaguerra (Consul General of Italy for Chicago), Mark Warhus, Dr. Giorgio Petrangeli (of Impreglio), and Dr. Sergio La Verghetta (the Italian Trade Commissioner for Chicago).

touring public institutions throughout North America since 1990.

On Wednesday evening, 20 May, persons attending a reception at the library honoring the exhibit were treated to an interpretive lecture by Smith Center director David Buisseret. The library's special guests that night were officials, staff, and friends of John Nuveen and Co., Incorporated, whose generous support made it possible for the library to mount the exhibit. On the following night a lecture and reception were sponsored by the Chicago Map Society, the Consulate General of Italy, the Istituto Italiano di Cultura, the Smith Center, and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee's College of Letters and Science and Golda Meir Library. The Italian Consul General for Chicago, Dr. Stefano Cacciaguerra, welcomed the guests before yielding the podium to Professor Luciano Formisano of the University of Bologna.

Dr. Formisano's lecture, "First Images of America," discussed the influence of the language in pre-Columbian travel accounts and the first post-Columbian accounts of America on European perceptions of America in the sixteenth century. The lecture was a fitting introduction to an exhibit concerned with the clash of images, preconceptions, and a world-shattering encounter.

Maps and the Columbian Encounter will be open to the public Monday through Saturday in the R. R. Donnelley Gallery until 18 July 1992. An illustrated interpretive catalogue of the exhibit written by Dr. Harley is available for \$12.95 from the Newberry Library Bookstore or from the Office for Map History, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 604, Milwaukee, WI, 53201.

James R. Akerman

Smith Center Announcements

Smith Center Fellows

We look forward to the arrival of three short-term fellows in June and July. **Ralph Hyde**, Keeper of Prints and Maps at the Guildhall Library, London, is coming for two weeks to do research connected with an exhibition he is planning entitled "The Future as it Used to Be." The aim of the exhibit is to examine past visions of the future to learn from them what they can tell us about the past. Mr. Hyde will touch on a wide range of futuristic ideas, from flying machines, to the New York World's Fair Futurama, to the planned invasions of Great Britain by Napoleon and Hitler. He comes to the Newberry specifically to consult our literary and cartographic material on Utopias and New Jerusalems.

Dennis Reinhartz, of the University of Texas at Arlington, will visit for one month to study the road maps of the early eighteenth-century British cartographer Herman Moll. These maps in the King George II Library at the British Library were published in 1732, but seem to be virtually unknown and unstudied. Dr. Reinhartz hopes to learn more about their sources by examining our holdings of Moll's earlier maps and atlases and other contemporary British and European cartography.

John Dussinger will also be in residence for a month to examine our collection of eighteenth-century maps and guidebooks for his study of the rise of domestic tourism in Britain during that time. Dr. Dussinger is a professor of English at the University of Illinois, Urbana.

Former Smith Center fellow **W.A.R. Richardson** is co-editing with Stuart Duncan a volume tentatively entitled *The Debate about the Discovery of Australia: The Map Evidence*. Sponsored by the Australian Map Circle, of which Mr. Duncan is current president, the book will present a series of historic maps with commentary that will review the broad issues in the debate.

Another past fellow, **Marina Tolmacheva** (Washington State University), has recently published two articles partially based on research done

here at the Newberry. Dr. Tolmacheva's article "Ptolemaic Influence on Medieval Arab Geography: The Case Study of East Africa" appeared in *Discovering New Worlds: Essays on Medieval Exploration and Imagination*, edited by Scott Westrem (New York: Garland, 1991). "Ptolemy's East Africa in Early Medieval Arab Geography" appeared in the *Journal for the History of Arabic Science*, vol. 9 (1991). Dr. Tolmacheva has also won a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship for 1992-93 for her project "The Medieval Discovery of East Africa"; she will pursue this project as a visiting fellow at the Department of the History of Science at the University of Oklahoma.

Smith Center Staff

The Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee of the Illinois Board of Higher Education has just published *Illinois County Landownership Map and Atlas Bibliography and Union List*, compiled by former Smith Center Fellow Michael Conzen (University of Chicago), Smith Center Assistant Director **Jim Akerman**, and David Thackery, the Newberry's Curator of Local and Family History. The bibliography/union list is the result of the collation of data on county atlases gathered by David and Jim, in the course of their recent county atlas preservation project, with data on county maps and atlases that Dr. Conzen has gathered over many years of work on the history and bibliography of landownership maps and atlases. The book is being distributed by the publishers to institutions and individuals who contributed to the project. The bibliography may be offered for sale to the wider public later.

15th International Conference on the History of Cartography

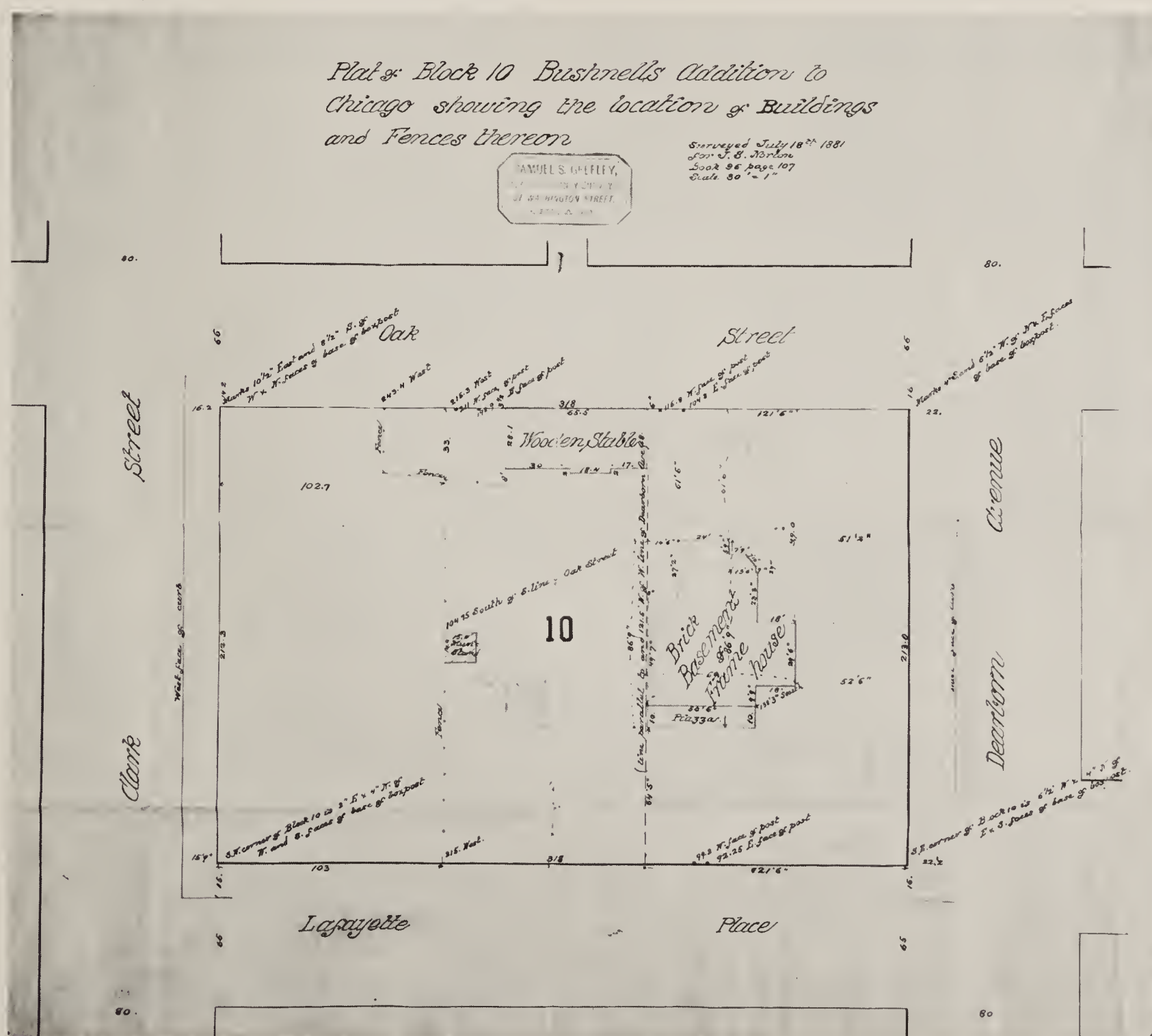
A call for papers has been issued for the Fifteenth International Conference on the History of Cartography, which the Smith Center is organizing in collaboration with the International Society for the History of Cartography. The conference will meet in Chicago on 21-25 June 1993. The Eleventh Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography will immediately follow the conference on 25-26 June.

Paper presentations in English, French, or

Spanish should not exceed 20 minutes in length. This is roughly equivalent to a prepared text of 10-12 pages. Poster presentations may include any combination of textual and graphic information, but must be designed so as to occupy no more than 1.20 meters x 2.40 meters. Both papers and posters must relate to one or more of the conference themes: (1) Mapping the Americas; (2) Commercial Mapmaking; (3) Cartography and Mathematics; (4) The Aesthetics of Cartography; (5) Cartography and Statecraft; (6) Cartography and Religion. Final titles and abstracts of proposed presentations must be received by the conference secretary by 1 September 1992. Abstracts should not exceed 250 words and

must be double-spaced typescript. Submission of abstracts on diskettes in IBM-PC or Apple Macintosh is encouraged, but these diskettes should be accompanied by the required typescript copy. The conference program committee's decisions whether to include proposed presentations on the program will be forwarded to applicants by 1 December 1992.

For further information and a conference registration form apply to the conference secretary, James R. Akerman, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380, U.S.A. (phone 312/943-9090).



Plat of the Ogden mansion, the previous occupant of the site of the Newberry Library, in 1881.

Newberry Acquisitions

Philippe Buache, *Cartes et Tables de la Géographie Physique ou Naturelle*, Présenté au Roi le 15 Mai 1757. Paris: [Buache, 1770?].

Philippe Buache (1770-1773) was one of the most important early innovators in what is now called thematic cartography. The definition of "thematic" as opposed to "general" maps has been one of the more benign lexicographical tempests-in-a-teapot within professional cartography over the past two decades. The generally accepted definition reads something like this: the objective of thematic maps "is to portray the character of a particular distribu-

tion in contrast to general maps...which show the locations of a variety of phenomena." [Helen M. Wallis and Arthur Robinson, eds., *Cartographical Innovations: An Interpretive Handbook of Mapping Terms to 1900* (Tring, Herts.: Map Collector Publications in association with the International Cartographic Association, 1987), p. 72.] Nay-sayers to this definition point out that many maps said to be thematic show more than one "distribution" and that any so-called general map one could care to name is in some sense selective of the "phenomena" or "themes" brought to light. The key to sorting out this conundrum lies in the context of the map-mak-

Figure 1. "Plan du cours de la Seine dans la traversée de Paris relatif aux observations faites par Phil. Buache sur l'étendue & la hauteur de l'Inondation du mois de Décembre 1740" (1741).

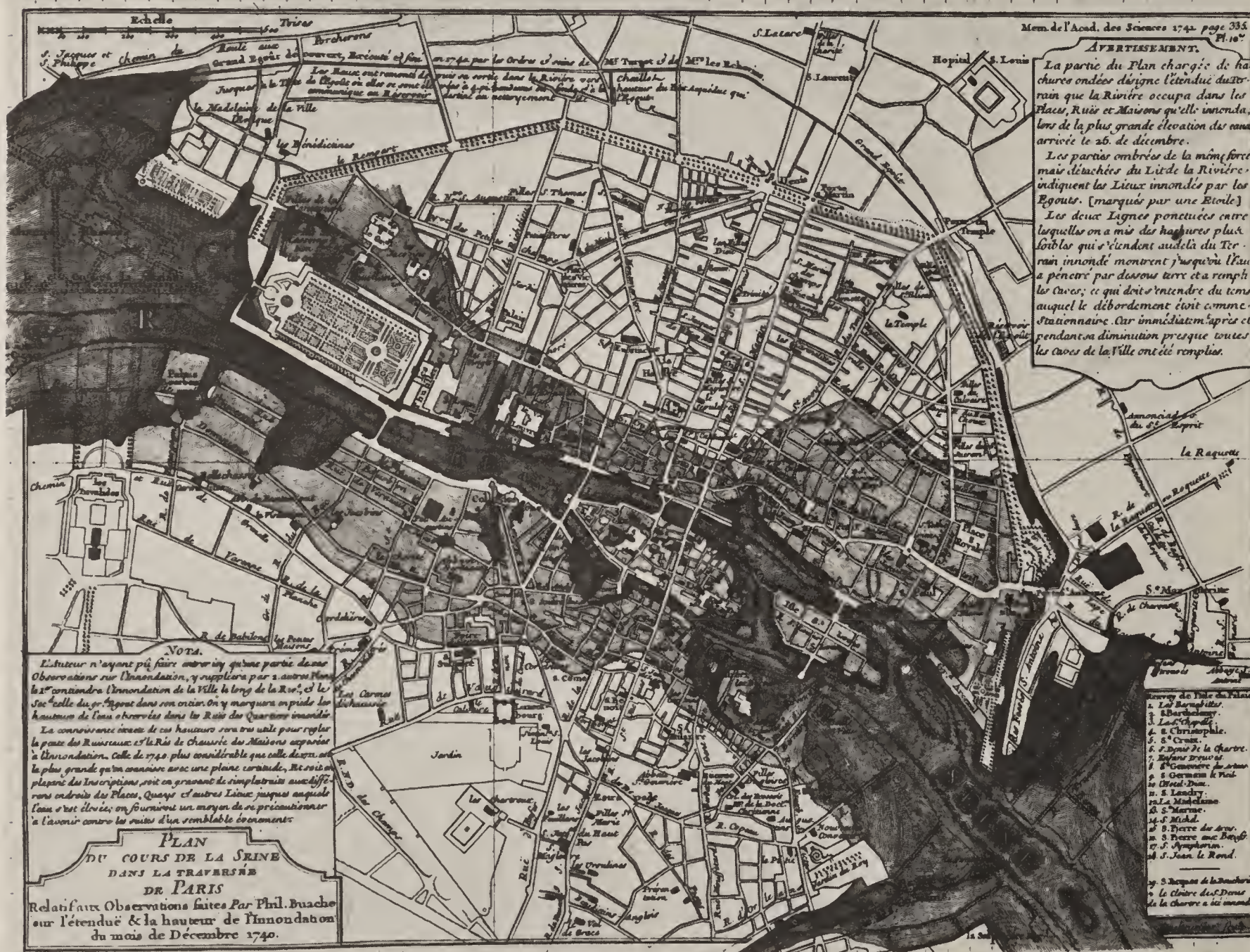




Figure 2. "Cartes et coupe du Canal de la Manche et d'une partie de la Mer d'Allemagne qui présentent par une Nouvelle Méthode la pente du fonds de ces deux Mers" (1752?).

ing rather than the relative single-mindedness or complexity of the maps themselves. When most scientific cartographers say "thematic maps" they don't mean *all* special purpose or single phenomenon maps. Early road maps, for example, have no place in Arthur Robinson's history of thematic mapping. Rather, they are thinking of specialized maps employed in scientific discourse, which geographers use to bring unseen patterns and phenomena to light and/or to make these patterns clear to other scientists and sometimes in popular versions of these maps—as in the case of newspaper weather maps—to a broad audience.

Thematic cartography, then, is a kind of sophisticated graphic play with spatial patterns. Much of it is highly theoretical and conjectural, and even manipulative of its audience. Buache, "premier" geographer to the King of France from 1729, member of the Paris *Académie des Sciences*, son-in-law to Guillaume Delisle as well as Delisle's intellectual and commercial successor, was an accomplished practitioner of this kind of thematic cartography. The

Newberry's recently acquired copy of his rare atlas of physical geography, assembled late in his life, contains only 13 maps, along with 7 engraved tables, but shows well the breadth this great Enlightenment geographer's imagination.

A fascination with relative heights on land and under the sea and with hydrological geography permeates Buache's life's work. His atlas is full of experiments in the cartographic visualization of these phenomena. The first five maps in the atlas argue Buache's most celebrated theory, that the great mountain ranges of the world are linked by equally impressive submarine chains. Another map (Figure 1) is one he compiled of a great flood of the Seine in Paris at its high water mark on Christmas Day 1740. He appears to have mapped the flood by going down every affected street in the city and noting on a map the point the floodtide had reached.

He reported his results to the *Académie* in 1741 (at which time this map was first published), with suggestions how this knowledge might be used to alleviate damage from future floods. The innermost, darker shading shows the flooded area, while the outermost, lighter shaded area indicates the part of the city where only basements were flooded. In his ingenious way then, Buache has produced a crude contour map of Paris. A second map (Figure 2) in the atlas applies this idea in reverse. It is a reduced version of his famous contour map of the floor of the English Channel, one of the most influential early uses of this symbolic technique. Buache used this map and profile as further illustration of his theories that the seafloor, like the continents, is divided into a series of basins and mountain ranges.

This copy *Cartes et Tables de la Géographie Physique ou Naturelle* is one five recorded copies in American libraries, but it is unique among them because it was a copy specially prepared for Louis Alexander, Duc de La Rochefoucauld, who was in Buache's time president of the *Académie des Sciences*. It remained in the library of the Rochefoucauld family until very recently. Many of the maps are introduced by brief manuscript explanations of the theories they embody. These appear to be copies of essays published in the *Mémoires* of the *Académie* during the 1740s, 50s, and 60s. The whole is introduced by an "Essai de Géographie Phisique" explaining in detail Buache's theory of global mountain chains. Two of the maps in the atlas are dated 1770, so this copy could not have been assembled until that date.

Cartes et Tables de la Géographie Physique ou Naturelle was purchased from the Andrew McNally Fund with the generous of the Florence J. Gould Foundation. The editor gratefully acknowledges the assistance of research notes graciously provided by Dr. Mary Pedley of the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

For further reading:

Numa Broc, "Un géographe dans son siècle: Philippe Buache (1700-1773)," *Dix-huitième Siècle* 1971: 223-25. George Kish, "Early Thematic Mapping: The Work of Philippe Buache," *Imago Mundi* 28 (1976): 96-102. Arthur H. Robinson, *Early Thematic Mapping in the History of Cartography* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982), 86-91, 210-11.

Briefly Noted

Conferences, Courses, and Exhibitions

The Museum of Printing History in Houston mounted an exhibit entitled *Maps of Discovery; The Spanish Entrada: 1492-1700* March through May 1992. The exhibit featured a number of early printed maps illustrating Spanish and European penetration into the New World drawn from the collection of Mr. and Mrs. F. Carrington Weems.

On 23 April 1992, the Historical Museum of Southern Florida opened the exhibit, *Quest for the Indies: Routes of Exploration*. The exhibit traces how knowledge of the world's size and shape expanded as European explorers traveled to new lands. It features 140 maps, most of which are originals, and may be viewed until 13 September 1992 at the museum's headquarters at the Metro-Dade Cultural Center, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130. For information about *Quest for the Indies* call 305/375-1492.

The province of British Columbia and the states of Oregon and Washington are celebrating an International Maritime Bicentennial commemorating several significant maritime events within their boundaries around 1792. As part of this bicentennial, the Vancouver Maritime Museum has mounted *Vancouver's Mariners: The Charting of the Northwest Coast: 1792-1795*, an exhibit showing how charting was done and what was discovered. The centerpiece of the exhibit is a 28-foot replica of the *H.M.S. Discovery*. For information contact James P. Delgado, 604/737-2211.

On Thursday 20 February 1992, the University of Texas at Arlington presented *Entrada: The First Century of Mapping the Greater Southwest*, a symposium discussing the impact of early Spanish exploration on the Greater Southwest. Speakers at the symposium included Harry Kelsey, Robert S. Weddle, David Buisseret, Dennis Reinhartz, and David Woodward. The accompanying exhibition draws on the collections of the university's Cartographic History Library and the private collection of Mrs. Virginia Garrett of Fort Worth. It showcases many important graphic images of the New World printed in Europe from the sixteenth through the nineteenth century and explores the connections

between the actual experiences of early Spanish explorers and the maps that reflected the perceptions of the region. The exhibition will remain open Monday-Friday, 8 a.m.-5 p.m., and Saturday 10 a.m.-2 p.m., at the Special Collections Division, Central Library, until 31 July 1992.

The British Ordnance Survey, in collaboration with the Hampshire County Geography Team, has put together a course of *Map Skills for Teachers*. For further details write Mr. P. J. Mellor, Room N333A, OS, Romsey Road, Maybush, Southampton, Hants SO9 4DH, UK.

The J. B. Harley Research Fellowships

Friends and family of the late Professor J. B. Harley have proposed to establish in his honor research fellowships in the history of cartography. It is hoped that two or three fellowships, normally of one month's duration, will be available each year. They will be open to those pursuing advanced research in the history of cartography whatever their nationality, discipline or profession. Applications will be judged on scholarly criteria only. Recipients will be expected to take advantage primarily of the great wealth of cartographic material available in London, to be working towards publication, and to participate in activities in the history of cartography in the London region. Preference will be given to interpretative studies. The sum awarded is intended as a significant contribution to living expenses in London. The Trustees reserve the right to withhold awards in the absence of suitable candidates.

Friends and colleagues of Brian Harley, saddened at his tragically premature death and dismayed at the loss to the study of the history of cartography, are invited to be associated with the project. The terms of the fellowships reflect his own contribution to interdisciplinary and creative research in the history of maps and mapping throughout the world. Any donations however large or small, will be gratefully received. The aim is an endowment of £40,000. Further information about this fund may be had from the Honorary Secretary, Tony Campbell, The Map Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG England, UK.

Obituary

We are sorry to note the death on 13 November 1991, of Gilles Langelier, of the Cartographic and Audio-Visual Archives Division, Cartographic and Architectural Sector, National Archives of Canada. Mr. Langelier had been with the National Archives since 1972 and had been chief of the Services Section of his division since 1976. He is best remembered for his work in setting up the 105mm microfilming program for the division and for writing the guide *National Map Collection* upon which visitors to the division rely.

Recent Publications

Atlas of Columbus and the Great Discoveries/Kenneth Nebenzahl. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1990. 168p., 50 col. plates; hbk. ISBN 0-528-83407-X, \$75 from: Rand McNally, P.O. Box 7600, Chicago, IL 60680.

Advances in color representation over the past few years have made it possible to reproduce early maps with remarkable fidelity, and a number of books have taken advantage of this (Mollat du Jourdin, *Sea Charts*; Portinaro, *The Cartography of North America*; Putnam, *Early Sea Charts*; and so forth). The *Atlas of Columbus* is a fine example of this genre, with 50 plates almost all of which are superbly reproduced. When the scale of the original approximates that of the plate, the place-names are almost always legible. However, there are many large maps for which this is not possible, and here one wonders if some enterprising publisher might not consider reproducing them at original scale, as Stevenson and others did around the turn of the century. (D.B.)

Maps in Bibles, 1500-1600: An Illustrated Catalogue/Catherine Delano-Smith and Elizabeth Morley Ingram. Geneva: Librairie Droz, 1991. 202p., illus.; hbk. Order from Librairie Droz S.A., 11, rue Massot, Genève, Switzerland.

Cartobibliographies of maps in books are always welcome additions to the literature, since these are the most difficult of historic maps to find and document. It is a bonus when the authors of such works present the fruits of their bibliographical labors in such a way that enhances our understand-

ing of the maps in question. Delano-Smith and Ingram have done an admirable job of sorting out eight basic types of sixteenth-century Bible maps (e.g., Maps of Eden, Maps of the Exodus, Maps of Canaan). Each description of the various examples and states of these types is introduced by a vignette explaining their religious and social background and printing history. There follows a cross-indexed list of Bibles containing maps organized by language of publication, stemmata demonstrating the genealogy of the various types and versions thereof, and five indexes. The whole is prefaced by a fine historical introduction and illustrated by 69 plates. (J.A.)

Mapping Upper Canada, 1780-1867: An Annotated Bibliography of Manuscript and Printed Maps/Joan Winearls. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press, 1991. Hbk., 986p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-8020-2794-6, Can.\$175, from Univ. of Toronto Press, 10 St. Mary St., Suite 700, Toronto, Ont., Canada, M4Y 2W8.

Mapping Upper Canada is a mammoth cartobibliography that required the better part of two decades to complete and includes more than 7000 maps. Full descriptions are provided of 2200 of these maps in the first three parts of the bibliography covering, respectively, general, regional, and urban maps. Briefer descriptions of official township plans, registered town subdivision plats, nautical charts of the Great Lakes, and boundary survey maps are provided in Appendices A-D. Nineteen plates provide a sampler of various types of maps treated. Thorough name, subject, and title indexes are found at the back. This brief review can only relate the organization of this major contribution to North American cartobibliography. A full appreciation will come from the generations of future researchers for whom it will become the required first stop in all research on the early maps of Ontario. (J.A.)

Seeking New Horizons: A Perceptual Approach to Geographic Education/Henry W. Castner. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press, 1990. 206p., illus.; hbk., ISBN 0-7735-0728-0, \$37.95 Cdn. from McGill-Queen's University Press, 3430 McTavish Street, Montreal, Quebec, H3A 1X9, Canada.

This book emerged from the author's conviction that North Americans' geographic ignorance begins with the way geography is taught in primary

schools. Too much emphasis is placed, he observes, on "where is" interrogations of maps more suitable to an adult's cognitive capabilities than a child's. Not enough emphasis, he believes, is placed on developing "graphicacy"—the skills required to make and understand maps. Castner argues that this is best done in stages compatible with the child's intellectual development. Taking the Suzuki and Orff-Schulwerk methods of juvenile musical instruction as his models, the author's "perceptual approach" proposes the exploitation of the correspondences between the basic elements of visual perception essential to map reading (texture, color, shape, position, orientation, etc.) and basic geographic concepts, such as regions, features, positions, and orientation. Most readers will find the book's argument long and involved, and may wish, as I did, to encounter more examples along the way of how the approach could be applied. (J.A.)

Mapping the New Millennium: The Discovery of New Geographies/Stephen S. Hall. New York: Random House, 1992. 477p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-394-57635-7, \$30.

Hall is a journalist, and intends his book for a wide readership. The book deserves to be a commercial success. It is written in the spirit of John Noble Wilford's *The Mapmakers* (New York: Knopf, 1981), and seems to be intended as a continuation of that story, taking us into the future of cartography, and indeed into new "geographies." Every chapter save the first and the last focusses on one or two scientists engaged in a state-of-the-art cartographic project, be it mapping the sea floor, the skies, the brain, genetic structures, or landscapes of the number pi. These are very particular and personal stories about scientists and science written in the style of a television documentary. However, this is no mere popularization. More than merely interesting stories, in Hall's view the development of remote sensing, magnetic resonance imaging, and radio astronomy together constitute nothing short of a revolutionary stretching of the boundaries of geographical thinking. "In the twenty-first century," he writes, "geography may better serve as metaphor than scientific discipline in suggesting the multitude of boundaries that science continually bumps up against, boundaries that abut our collective ignorance. No concept of geography is blanker on the map, yet richer with both invitation and peril, than

terra incognita. It is why humans continue to map, and why as a civilization we need to map. Maps serve as a visual shorthand for how we conceptualize and integrate the unknown." (p. 22)

Mind you, there are some moments in the book that made this reviewer cringe a little. In the final chapter, for example, Hall's description of the role of cartographic biases in the making and undoing of scientific theories, begins with tired references to "stagnant" medieval cartography and the famous California-as-an-island folly. Underlying these references and the entire book is the old paradigm of cartographic progress, a paradigm that defines truth narrowly in terms of present knowledge and has less respect for mapping than one might think. What fascinates Hall is not so much the processes of making maps but the revelations they bring about, not the maps but the territory. This may explain why there are so few illustrations in the book and why a book attempting to characterize cartography in the next millennium has little to say about GIS. Alert though it is to a cartographic revolution, *Mapping the Next Millennium* lacks a cartographic center. To paraphrase the author, it dwells instead on the frontier, but it is a thoughtful and well-written book that will challenge any reader interested in the interplay between maps and science. (J.A.)

Notices

(Compiled by Eric W. Wolf, with additions by the editor.)

Beenakker, Jan, and Jan Werner. *Van Alkmaar tot Grooteboek: Karten van negen oude Noordhollandse steden*. Amsterdam: Universiteitsbibliotheek, 1991. Exhibition cat. describing 62 items. 60p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 9064-69-659-4, Dfl. 7.50 from Universiteitsbibliotheek Amsterdam, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Conzen, Michael P., James R. Akerman, and David T. Thackery. *Illinois County Landownership Map and Atlas Bibliography and Union List*. Springfield: The Illinois Cooperative Collection Management Coordinating Committee, The Illinois Board of Higher Education, 1991. 67p.; pbk. ISBN 0-9632243-0-1.

De Vorse, Louis, Jr. *Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of the Age of Discovery*. Washington: Library of Congress, 1992. 212p., illus.; pbk. ISBN 0-8444-062-9, \$18 from Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

Dix, Walter S. *Recollections of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1941-1991*, ed. Jane R. Kennedy. Bethesda, Md.: American Congress on Surveying and Mapping, 1991. 128p.; \$35 (\$25 for members) from ACSM, 5410 Grosvenor Lane, Suite 100, Bethesda, MD 20814-2212.

Dollardzylvest gepild en aangekaart. Groningen: Van Dijk &

Foorthuis Regio Projekt. 108p., 40 full col. pl.; ISBN 90-528-023-4, Dfl. 39.50 from Van Dijk & Foorthuis Regio Projekt, postbus 9160, 9703 LD Groningen, The Netherlands.

Kajdanski, Edward. *Niezwykly rejs "Sw. Piotra i Pawla."* Szczecin: Wydawnictwo/Glob, 1989. In Polish, discusses voyage of Maurice Benyowsky to Bering Sea in 1771 and related cartography. 182p., illus., maps; pbk. ISBN 83-7007-218-6.

Kinsey, Joni Louis. *Thomas Moran and the Surveying of the American West*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press. ISBN 0-89599-028-8H, from Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC 20560.

Krogt, Peter van der. *Old Globes in the Netherlands*. The Hague: SDU, 1990. ISBN 90-6194-234-9 from SDU, antwoordnr. 10734, 2501 WB Den Haag, The Netherlands.

Lestringant, Frank. *André Thevet: Cosmographe des derniers Valois*. Geneva: Droz, 1991. Incl. appendices and bibliography of Thevet's works. 427p., illus.; hbk.

Maps, Charts, Globes: Five Centuries of Exploration; Catalogue of the Exhibition and New Edition of E. L. Stevenson's Portolan Charts (1911). New York: Hispanic Society of America, 1992. Approx. 144 p., 44 col. & 25 b&w pl.; hbk. \$40 (+ tax & shipping) from The Hispanic Society of America, Broadway between 155 & 156 Sts., New York, NY 10032.

Meurer, Peter H. *Fontes Cartographici Orteliani: das "Theatrum Orbis Terrarum" von Abraham Ortelius und seine Kartenquellen*. Weinheim: VCH Acta humaniora, 1991. 360p., 79 pl.; hbk. ISBN 0-3-527-17727-2 from VCH Publishers, Suite 909, 220 E. 23rd St., New York, NY 10010-4506.

La montagne et ses images du peintre d'Akrésilas à Thomas Cole. (Actes du 116e congrès national des sociétés savantes, Chambéry, 1991.) Paris: Editions du Comité des Travaux historiques et scientifiques, 1992. Incl. articles on mountain depiction in cartography. ISBN 2-7355-0236-8, 260F from Diffusion CID, 131 bd Saint-Michel, 75005, Paris, France.

Ordnance Survey of Great Britain, England and Wales: Indexes to the 1/2500 and 6-inch Scale Maps. Repr., 118p.; £35 from Map Collector Publications, 48 High Street, Tring, Hertfordshire, HP23 5BH.

Phillips, William D., Jr., and Carla Rahn Phillips. *The Worlds of Christopher Columbus*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. Chap. 4, "Tools of Expansion," discusses cartographic and geosopic background to Columbus's voyages. Xii, 322p., illus.; hbk., ISBN 0-521-35097-2, \$27.95.

Quinn, David B. *Explorers and Colonies: America, 1500-1625*. London: The Hambledon Press, 1990. Collection of reprinted articles; incl. some of cartographic interest. 449p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 1-85285-024-8.

Russkiye karti i atlasi XVII-XIX bb./Russian Maps and Atlases (17-19 c.). Moscow: USSR State Lenin Library, 1991. Catalogue of a cartographic exhibition prepared for the 57th Council and General Conference of IFLA, 18-24 August, 1991, Moscow.

Suarez, Thomas. *Shedding the Veil: Mapping the European Discovery of America and the World*. Singapore: World Scientific Publishing, 1992. Approx. 215p. illus.; hbk. ISBN 981-02-0869-3, \$65.00; North American orders from Thomas Suarez, RD 2, Box 297, Yorktown Heights, NY 10598.

Tomczaka, Andrzej. *Kartografia Forteczna. z Dziejów Kartografii*, vol. 5. Warsaw: Polska Akademia Nauk, Instytut Historii Nauki Oswiaty i Techniki; Ihnoit Pan, 1992. 185p., 41pl.; pbk. ISSN 0138-0850.

Calendar

2-14 August 1992

The International Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing will meet in Washington, D.C. For further information contact the ISPRS Congress Secretariat, P.O. Box 7147, Reston, VA 22091-7147 (phone 703/648-4144; fax 703/648-5585).

9-14 August 1992

The 27th International Geographical Congress is scheduled to meet in Washington, D.C. The Congress will include technical sessions on cartography and historical cartography. For information, write Anthony R. de Souza, Secretary General, 27th International Geographical Congress, 1145 17th Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

16-18 September 1992

The International Map Dealers Association (IMDA) will meet for their annual convention and trade show in Chicago's Fairmont Hotel. Contact IMDA, P.O. Box 1789, Kankakee, IL 60901 (phone 815/939-4627; fax 815/939-8320).

14-17 October 1992

The twelfth annual meeting of the North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) will convene in St. Paul. For information contact Dr. Jeffrey C. Patton, Program Chair, NACIS XII, Dept. of Geography, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412 (phone 919/334-5388).

1-4 October 1992

The Society for the History of Discoveries will hold its annual meeting in Miami. For information write the society's secretary, Eric W. Wolf, 6300 Waterway Dr., Falls Church, VA 22044.

4-7 November 1992

The 25th Anniversary Meeting of the Western Association of Map Librarians (WAML) will convene at Laie, Hawaii. For information contact: Riley Moffat, Box 1966, BYU-Hawaii Library, Laie, Hawaii 96762 (phone 808/293-3834; fax 808/293-3877).

3-9 May 1993

The 16th meeting of the International Cartographic

Association convenes in Cologne. Its theme will be "Maps for Knowledge, Action, and Development." Contact: AKM, Congress Service, Clarastrasse 57, CH-4005 BASEL, SWITZERLAND.

Map Talk

The following is from *PrairyErth* by William Least Heat-Moon (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1991), a book which should be of interest to geographers and historians of cartography for its organization as well as its subject and detail. The author subtitles his vivid narrative of a single Kansas county "a deep map." "Instead of traveling endless miles [as the same author described in his highly acclaimed *Blue Highways* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1982)], he takes the reader on an exploration of time and space, landscape and history in one fragment of the Great Plains." The book is organized into local descriptions, each circumscribed by the geographical quadrangle of the space that is Chase County, Kansas. The author's own maps further ground the temporal to the permanent. The text is from the first chapter, his "crossing," at "Roniger Hill" [p. 10]:

Sundown: I am standing on Roniger Hill, and I am trying to see myself as if atop a giant map of the United States. If you draw two lines from the metropolitan corners of America, one from New York City southwest to San Diego and another from Miami northwest to Seattle, the intersection would fall a few miles from my position. I am on a flat-topped ridge 155 miles southeast of the geographic center of the contiguous states, 130 miles from the geodetic datum (the point from which all North American mapping originates), and about three miles from the precise middle of Chase County, Kansas. Were you to fold in half a three-foot-long map of the forty-eight states north to south then east to west, the creases would cross within an inch of where I stand, and you would see that Roniger Hill is nearly at the heart of the nation....

Submitted by Margaret W. Norton, a former editor of *Mapline* (1983-85), who spent her childhood in Marion County, Kansas, next to Chase County, and is well acquainted with the landscape features, natural occurrences, and places in *PrairyErth*.